THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1903.

criptions by Mail, Postpaid. SUNDAY, Per Year.

PARIS-Riosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, an

que No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to wish to have rejected articles returned, the

nust in all cases send stamps for that purpose The Proposed Extinction of Alaska

The naming of future States to be carved out of the Territory of Alaska is an interesting undertaking, if somewhat

premature. Governor BRADY has written from Sitka approving a suggestion made in the Tribune two or three months ago by the Rev. Dr. SPINING of South Orange, that the Territory be divided ultimately into two States, known respectively as Lincoln and Seward.

The name of LINCOLN, of course, is entitled to any further honor, geographical or other, that the United States Govrnment can bestow; while the name of SEWARD, the prophet of continental expansion, and, after JEFFERSON, its greatest practical promoter, is particularly and peculiarly connected with the region in question.

Yet the application of this idea would result in a misfortune outweighing any ntimental advantage to the memories of LINCOLN and SEWARD. The name Alaska itself would disappear.

The first consideration should be to preserve that name, to keep it forever on the maps in the place where it belongs. It is a corruption, in some degree, but no more of a corruption than the present English forms of numberless aboriginal names which constitute the most beautiful and the most desirable part of our geographical nomenclature. .
Alaska is a finer name for a State than

Lincoln or Seward; for the same reasons that make Oregon a finer name even than Washington.

The Transformation of the Jews.

The discussion of the Jewish problem at the meeting of the Jewish Educational Alliance, in Fast Broadway, on Tuesday evening, brought out facts which are of an interest and importance extending far beyond that particular race.

In the district on the East Side of the town lying in the square mile of area to the south of Houston street and the east of the Bowery are congregated more than 300,000 Jews. It is the most densely populated region of New York, yet thither still tends the main part of the Jewish immigration now arriving at this port in great and unprecedented volume. These mmigrants go there of necessity, for they are not merely strangers to this country, but to our speech also; and as ore of the speakers at the Alliance meeting said, "they must go to their own, and it is in the East Side Ghetto that they find their own. There their Yiddish speech or their dialects of eastern Europe are understood and they can best be piloted in their course in this their new

What, then, shall be done to make room row and densely crowded region? Mr. CYBUS L. SULZBERGER could give no other answer than that " those of our people already there who can afford it should go to Harlem, to The Bronx and to Brooklyn, where there is room," and thus leave space for the accommodation of the incoming throng. But the same reasons, generally, which drive the Jewish immigrants to the East Side Ghetto influence Jews already there to remain in the district. They want to be in a Jewish community so large that it is dominant in the district where it is. Moreover, these Jews of later arrival are not in sympathy with the Jews of longer residence, those who fill the " Uptown Ghetto," as the new-comers call it derisively.

. Hatred bred of their different birthplaces," as Mr. DAVID BLAUSTEIN, the superintendent of the Alliance, remarked, prevents homogeneity of the great mass of the immigrants of the race and the Jews of Portuguese, German, and English extraction, of which before our Jewish population consisted so largely. This prejudice," explained Mr. BLAUnever finds full sway till they get to this country, because they never meet till they come here." Consequently, the Russian Jews, of whom the great mass in the Ghetto is made up, want to be by themselves, apart from the German Jews, for the two " hate each other."

The Jewish problem, however, is settling itself in a way far more effectual than any method that can be devised artificially by the Alliance or by the philanthropy of the prosperous part of the race situated outside of the Ghetto and removed from its prejudices and restrictions. That solution is being worked out by the rapid Americanization of the newcomers, for ultimately the thinning out of the Chetto by the removal of Jews who have outgrown its limitations will come spontaneously. But it will be a result produced by causes whose operation is painful to the old and strict Jews of orthodox views and habits.

The same process of transformation which has gone on and is still going on among other races of immigrants will affect radically the Ghetto. As Mr. BLAU-STEIN said, "in six months the Jew in America undergoes more changes than he would have done in a century in the country from which he comes." This transformation is in his family life, more particularly, and it is of a kind which has brought grief to other races, but it is inevitable, and in its ultimate results will be desirable, so far as concerns the whole community, at least. To quote again from Mr. BLAUSTEIN, " the child goes to school and learns English; parent and child do not understand each other; there is no family council, no heart-to-heart further separation and the whole tone of of the convict-camp "SHERRY" with

Jewish family life is changed. A new race comes up strange to the old in speech and in spirit. But, as we have said, the same transformation is going on in all races here. The child, learning to speak English, may be inclined to a feeling of superiority over a parent who is ignorant of it or can speak only broken English. Much heart-burning among foreigners has been caused accordingly; but regard for the welfare of children must induce in parents the desire that there shall be this speedy and complete Americanization of their offspring. The first great necessity is to speak the language of the country in which the career of the speaker is to be made, and the difference in language will pass away when the first generation bred in this country grows up and has offspring of its own.

Nor is it desirable or even tolerable that there should be preserved in this country race distinctions emphasized by differences of speech. Whether Jews or people of any other race, public policy demands that everything should be done to make them all American citizens, with one national pride. It is unfortunate that foreign speech should be perpetuated by the publication of papers addressed to specific nationalities of alien tongues; but, happily, these papers find their patrons only or almost exclusively among the newer immigrants, for the children of these foreigners usually pay no heed to them, but read American papers only. Yiddish may be a convenient jargon for the Jews coming here strangers to our language and our customs and the genius of our social and political institutions. but English is the speech which Jewish parents should be eager to have their children acquire. Of course, a transformation in the younger generation results, but in its own interest and in the interests of American society the sooner and the more completely it is brought

Gen. Wood's Friend's Record in the Convict Camp.

about the better.

A good word for Capt. EDGAR GEBALD BELLAIRS, from one who knows him well. reached us vesterday in a letter dated at Monticello, Florida, on April 20. The writer is, or was, the sole Teesee of the convicts hired out by the State Penitentiary and employed in chain gangs to work the hard-rock phosphate mines at Ichetucknee in Columbia county.

The opinion which Mr. BAILEY formed of the convict CHEIRITON, or SHERIDAN, or "SHERRY." AS BELLAIRS WAS known to his fellow prisoners, is manifest in what the contractor-boss of convict labor now writes us concerning him:

" I regret exceedingly to see BELLAIRS bounded simply because he was a convict. He paid the full penalty for his offence in this State, and during the whole five years was directly under me. He was never punished but once, and, I believe, unjustly he was accused by another convict of an attempt to escape.

" I met him in New York last September and recognized him on Broadway. He was very glad to see me, told me his experience, and made me presents. I certainly appreciated his showing gratitude, for I treated him kindly and requested the Governor to pardon him.

" He is a very bright man and sent me his book about last December) 'As It Is in the Philippines. He is held in high esteem by Gen. CHAPPER, and was given a farewell dinner by the Army and Navy Club at Manila on July 2; 1902; also highly indorsed y Gen. Wood as a great friend of the army in Cuba, a a letter to the President. " Now, I think he deserves well, and I believe

you will defend him unless his attacks on Gen. BROOKE and Governor Tapt are unfounded. If hey are, they are of course readily disproved. " I feel kindly toward all ex-convicts and want to not say anything unjust, and especially deserve censure if they do. Yours truly,

We think nobody can read the above lines without a warm feeling for the excellent man who wrote them. Even in the necessarily harsh intercourse and amid the sympathy-killing surroundings of the convict camp Mr. BAILEY discovered in CHEIRITON some of the qualities of mind and manner which have been misused by that accomplished swindler to enable him to continue under many names and in many parts of the globe his almost unparalleled criminal career. Mr. BAILEY befriended CHEIRI-TON-BELLAIRS and did what he could to ease his lot in the phosphate mines. He helped to get him pardoned after five years of the chain and ball. When Mr. BAILEY met and recognized BRLLAIRS last autumn in Broadway he was glad that his bright convict was doing so well in the world.

Of course, BELLAIRS did not attempt uselessly to deny his identity with CHEIR-ITON or " SHERRY." He met the convict contractor frankly, told him of his life since the days of his last imprisonment. of his social success in high army circles of his travels, of his essay in authorship of Gen. LEONARD WOOD's friendship for him, and of that officer's enthusiastic indorsement of him in a letter to Presi-

dent ROOSEVELT. Mr. BAILEY was sincerely glad to hear all this. He was glad to get in December a copy of BELLAIRS'S book. And now, thinking of the ex-convict solely as wrongdoer who had expiated a single offence by a long period of hard labor and good behavior in the phosphate mines, under his own personal observation, and who had since then lived in a manner to obtain the friendship and approval of a man like LEONARD WOOD. Mr. BAILEY utters a most creditable appeal against the harshness that would crush the beginnings of a respectable and perhaps useful new life.

Heaven forbid that any reclaimed unfortunate should be trampled back into the mire! Mr. BAILEY is right as far as his knowledge goes. What he does not know, or, at least, does not consider. is that BELLAIRS is no single-offence offender, to be encouraged and helped back to the paths of rectitude, but a hardened, persistent, heartless deceiver and enemy of society, whose long series of criminal operations in new quarters and under new circumstances have proved him to be as irreclaimable as he is

dangerous. When Mr. BAILEY learns or remembers this he will take a slightly different view of the proper treatment of BEL-LAIRS. When last heard from in Arizona that impudent swindler was not frankly talk." A gulf is established between the admitting, as he did to Mr. BAILEY two, and naturally the child tends to last September in Broadway, the identity

Gen. Woop's favorite and the defame of Gov. TAPT. He was declaring with a show of indignation that he never was a convict in Florida, but was, on the contrary, a reputable British officer, a graduate of Cheltenham, a relative of Sir WILLIAM BELLAIRS, and an entirely different person from the "CHAS. BALLENTINE, alias ERNEST ALLAINE

CHEIRITON, Forger and Swindler," of the police records in Mulberry street. Very likely the kind-hearted Mr. BAILEY does not even know that the author of " As It Is in the Philippines," by his sentence at Tampa and his five years' imprisonment under the Florida laws, temporarily escaped prosecution for an entirely different crime, namely, a forgery committed in Jamaica on the Colonial Bank of Kingston, the penalty

thereof still hangs over his head. There is encouragement for honest society in but one aspect of the Bellairs case. Gen. LEONARD WOOD and others will be glad to have one more illustration of the reassuring fact that the whole number of skilful and dangerous swindlers now operating in the civilized world s less than is commonly supposed. You hear, for instance, of the performances of an ERNEST BALANTYNE in Toronto, an EDGAR BAYLEY in Halifax, an ERNEST ALLAINE CHEIRITON in Chicago, an E. A. CAMEBON in Jamaica, a CHARLES BAL-LENTINE in New York, a "SHERIDAN" in Florida, an EDGAR GERALD BELLAIRS in Santiago, Havana, Manila and Wickenburg; and you naturally conclude that all parts of the earth are thickly infested with that particular type of the suave and plausible rescal. But it is much like the stage army made apparently numerous by frequent entrances and exits of the same nimble individual. The world is seemingly full of swindlers of the Bellairs stripe. The situation becomes simpler and less terrifying when investigation reduces a dozen or more of him to one polyonymous, ubiquitous scamp.

The Sympathetic Candidate.

The strikers who put a " boycott " recently upon the Union Pacific railway requested President ROOSEVELT to avoid that road in making his western progress. The despatches say that the President replied that he regretted that he could not grant the request, for the reason that he had promised to appear and speak at various places on the line of the Union Pacific and was unwilling to disappoint the people who expected him.

It is this thoughtfulness, this quick concern for the feelings of the public that has won for the President his high place in the affections of the American people. He would gladly accede to the request, but the innocent persons who would be hurt and disappointed if he failed to visit them must first be thought of. The Union Pacific boycotters fully appreciated it, and they admired the President's judicial-minded solicitude for the expectant communities of the Rocky Mountains. They knew that his heart was with themselves, that he re-

gretted that he must forego the pleasure of sharing in and abetting their cause, but that his word was given elsewhere and he must be excused. Thus it is, by his thoughtful tact and universal consideration, that the President make friends wherever he goes, and even when rather knits all the closer to him.

We do not wish to do any injustice to Mr. CLEVELAND, but we cannot help thinkman would have behaved in the same circumstances, and how his fossilized adherence to the Constitution and his hidebound deference to the intolerable restrictions of the laws of his country would have led him to act. It is doubtless true that under the same circumstances Mr. CLEVELAND would probably not have been requested to avoid the Union Pacific railway and to blot it out from his itinerary. The men who institute boycotts and who undermine and destroy property that they cannot control understand their business. They are both shrewd and capable, and they know whom to

address Mr. CLEVELAND, however, never would have expressed his regret that a prior engagement deprived him of the pleasure of participating in their boycott. He would have had no thought for their sensibilities, no disinterested sympathy with their laudable purpose. His head would have been full of obsolete ideas about the Bill of Rights, the inviolability of freedom of contract and the putative importance of the common law. So obsessed would he have been by these sentimental futilities that the invitation would have smacked to him of insult and he would have affected a rousing indignation.

It is this selfish and narrow adherence to superannuated ideals, this bigoted infatuation with the Constitution of his country and its laws, and this myopic failure to sympathize with the true feelings of the public, that make Mr. CLEVE-LAND the respectable impossibility that he is to-day. How absurd, how grotesque, in this era of new moral forces would be his pretensions to the Presidency; if he had any!

A Truly Heroic Veto.

Prior to the passage of the Ramsperger bill, designed to concentrate under the Governor's hand the political power inherent in the function of purchasing the groceries and provisions of the State insane hospitals, THE SUN submitted substantially the subjoined explanations and arguments in condemnation of it:

"This bill provides for a radical departure from existing laws governing the institutions under the control of the Commission in Lunacy.

"It seeks, in the first place, to create two new and separate departments, with the additional expenses necessary for their maintenance, a proposal which does not seem to be warranted by the necessities of the service.

"The bill proposes to place under his (the Treasurer's control all of the estimates of expenses and authorizes him to make drafts upon the Com troller by quarterly estimates instead of by monthly estimates, as heretofore. This might possibly lead to large and unnecessary drafts upon the Comptroller. But a more serious feature of the bill is that which proposes to take away from the stew. ards of the various institutions the purchasing power and lodge it in an official to be appointed

"This would be conferring upon this depart ment power not possessed by any other departof the State Government. The proposal in he bill is a departure that might lead to abuses

Consequently, our gratification must be confessed at finding this authoritative approval of our views in a message vetoing the measure aforesaid over the signature of Governor Opell: for what we have just actually quoted is nothing less.

The Governor fails to enumerate certain other serious objections to this bill, or to indicate his resolve to reverse fully his centralizing policy on the State hospitals, in accordance with the logic of this veto; but of that veto we are none the less appreciative.

The Governor has done well and wisely Though his act may impair the grocery trade somewhat, his rating in the political books of his fellow citizens must be raised immensely.

A New Problem.

The idea that in respect to sail area Shamrock III. was to be a reversion toward the moderation of earlier Cup yachts vanished with yesterday's despatches describing the new spars that will go upon her in the place of those disabled in her recent accident. The outlook now is that she will have about 16,000 square feet, or 1,500 more than Shamrock II., and approximately the same as Reliance. After all, the difference between the two competing yachts will be found wholly in the water.

If the challenger beat Shamrock I. so handily with her small rig on, what will she do in full dress?

Old drowsy Dublin is enjoying a delightful row over the Phœnix Park. The Board of Works, the local park board, holds that the grounds are not public property, but that they constitute a Royal park, the property of King EDWARD, and, consequently, the Gaelic Athletic Association has no right to play football and other games there. But that the park is not public property is vigorously denied by many authorities, and laughed at by some. The matter was brought before a Police Magistrate the other day, and here is the way our friend, the Dublin United Irishman begins to comment upon the affair:

" By a striking coincidence the chief witness for cution in the case of the Board of Works vs. the Gaelic Athletic Association was named WOODENERAD, and the Police Magistrate's decision

So, on the evidence of a WOODENHEAD, the All Fools' Day decision bars the "Nine Acres" from the Athletic Association and reserves them for polo players only. Now the "Nine Acres," it should be remembered, form the historic portion of the Phænix Park, renowned for deadly duels, mase meetings and thundering reproductions of the battle of Waterloo, in which the British troops, "all alone by themselves" and regularly once a year, used to knock Napo-LEON'S army into smithereens.

However, the Magistrate's decision do not finally settle the case. In Dublin there are taller courts than the Magistrate's, and into one of them the case of the King vs. the Town, or polo vs. football, will doubtless be taken and solemnly argued, galloped and kicked to a finish.

A copy of the Belfast Evening Telegram acquaints us with the confident expectation in Ireland that an American team is to appear at the Bisley rifle tournament this year and with the hope that the team will stop and shoot at the meetings of the Ire-land Rifle Association at Dublin and the Ulster Rifle Association at Belfast. The Ulster association holds the Haskel Cup, which it won at Sea Girt in 1901. Some trouble he fails to share the pastimes of the and expense have already been incurred masses alienates no man's sympathy, but in preparations for entertaining the expected visitors. The sociabilities contemplated will, of course, be pleasing, but what we want is the Palma Trophy. Seven ing how differently that tactless states thousand eight hundred dollars are still d to send the team after t

> Panic has seized Texas. The coming of a Government observation station to Higgins, under Prof. KIDDER, to determine precisely the spot where the 100th meridian rosses the 36th parallel of north latitude is viewed as the beginning of a seriou Republican campaign to pare down Texas. The spot sought, says the Galreston Daily News, is "the northeast corner of the Pan Handle." Where the 103d meridian crosses 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude is " theoretically the northwest corner of the Pan Handle." Before this threatened incursion of the Federal theodolite Judge CLARE gloomily recounts how, with every movement to determine our boundary Texas has come out a loser. If Texas gets into another boundary con troversy, " it will likely end up by the Federal Government trimming the Pan Handle down until it will hardly make a respectable shoestring." A Washington rumor has settled in Texas to the effect that 100 square miles of Texas territory rightfully

> belong to Oklahoma and New Mexico." We confess we don't understand these wails lest Texas be distributed a bit. In the eyes of her Goddess of Anti-trustism, the Lone Star State is the greatest land trust in the Union, and should be abolished. What right has Texas to monopolize more than 170,000,000 of United States acres?

There must be homes for consumptive somewhere in the State of New York, and necessary, without the consent of County Supervisors or Town Boards. We suppose there will have to be more than one home, for consumptives are many, and many of them in this or that portion of the State cannot well travel to a central home. If the Goodsell bill becomes a law it will have to be changed.

The reconstructed office of the Mayor's Marshal proposes to require licenses from the city dealers in " second-hand books." There are a few dealers in second-hand book in New York, elderly men, old fashioned i garb and ways, but profoundly interested in their vocation. On this disappearing trade, no longer profitable through the marvellous cheapening of the cost of books, it is proposed to lay the heavy hand of the law, so that, under the espionage of reform fficials, these book dealers should be made subject to the liabilities of a bond and, perhaps, later on, each wear a badge and uniform.

It is explained in justification of the project of these licenses that criminals sell books to such dealers; but the present law on the subject of the sale of stolen property is explicit, and the penalties provide for its violation are ample. Wherein the imposition of a license and the exercise of a paternal supervisory power of governmen control word prevent future infractions of the law does not appear.

We Wait to Hear From the Hamorists. TO THE POITOR OF THE SUX—Sir: Can you give me the names of the prominent American humor-late of to-day, and their addresses? H. H.

Exactly. Mrs. Waggles-How romantie! So she's a woman Waggles-Yes. She married a fellow who spent

WOMAN SPIES IN EUROPE. They're Among the Best Agents of the Scoret Service.

From the Chicago Tribune. an's wit and love of intrigue find fertile field in the secret service of many European governments. If the heads of these departments in England and Continental governments would talk-which they will not—they would bear testimon to the fact that women make excellent spies. Ministers and government officials of Euvaluable agents in the secret service employ ment than the women who are engaged in its work, and the number of such women, social importance many of them, is said to be surprising.

In Europe the secret service is more con

cerned with other countries' secrets and more wrapped in mystery than the United States service. For that reason none knows the composition of the service in its entirety, and no wise person seeks to know.

The women who enter this work are of all classes, and in many instances they work more effectively than the men. They succeed in many cases where a man could not. When they work against a man they are aided by that man's own weakness. The secret of their power lies in the fact that men are seldom adamantine when subjected to the wiles of a pretty woman. when they work against a man they are aided by that man's own weakness. The secret of their power lies in the fact that men are seldom adamantine when subjected to the wiles of a pretty woman.

In the following instance, illustrating the work of these women secret service agents, the woman succeeded by playing on the emotions of the wife of the man possessing the secret she desired to learn.

A certain Ambassador accredited to England was married to a woman of his own nationality. With his political business she never concerned herself, and he never made her his confidante. A female friend of the lady whom the latter had not met for some years arrived in England one fine day. She was a certain Russian Countess. They spent much time together, and the conversation naturally turned a good deal on the private life of the Ambassador's wife, who candidly admitted she never interested herself in his business affairs.

"I am naturally curious," said the Countess, and naturally jealous, and I should always be afraid he was deceiving me."

The wife scorned the idea, and the matter dropped. A few days later the Minister's wife sought the Countyse in great distress.

"Tell me all you know," she pleaded, "concerning my busband."

The Countess affected great surprise and inquired what her friend meant, whereuPon the latter produced a letter she had found in her husband's bedroom, addressed to him in endearilly terms by another woman, and so worded as to leave no doubt that he had long been engaged in an intrigue.

Search for further evidence was what the Countess advised, after sympathizing with her friend, and back to the embassy they went together to ransack the Ambassador's private desks. They searched without avail—that is, so far as the wife was concerned—but the Countess found what she required, in the shape of a long cipher message, which she copied on the pretext that it might be a cipher love letter. In reality, it gave the terms of a certain agreement arrived at between two countries which was most valuable informa

Two Schools in the Roman Catholic Church

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The little controversy that has sprung up in your columns regarding Father Pardow's treatment of his Galileo question illustrates the different methods pursued now by two classes of Catholic teachers and thinkers. There is the school to which Mr. Lane belongs, which holds that every scendel and blunder of holds that every scandal and blunder of Church history is to be bluntly acknowledged. This school flaunts the instruction of Pope Lecto Catholic historians directing them to speak the truth and only the truth. It considers that the operation of what it calls the Curia, that is the great executive Roman Congregations ends in some respects to bring obloquy on the Catholic cause; hence it is glad to discredit their more sweeping claims. And, of course, there is no more powerful weapon for this work than the fact that the Congregations condemned as false and heretical the hello-

work than the fact that the Congregations condemned as false and heretical the heliocentric theory.

The other policy, which, roundly speaking, is that of the illustrious order to which Father Pardow belongs, is just the reverse. Its principle is that the less said about scandais the better: that, as Father Pardow pleads, the criminal and civil law allow the criminal to say, "I am not guilty," because he is not yet proved guilty; similarly every subterfuge is lawful in the evasion of historic charges. This school holds, too, that it is a prime necessity for the Church that the decree of the Congregations be received with absolute, unquestioning obedience; for although, theoretically, the Congregations do not claim infallibility, yet to permit Catholics in the name of science, or, in any other name, to question the ruling of the Congregations would be to open the door to rationalism. It may be a long time before such another unfortunate accident as the Galileo one will occur. Meanwhile the exaction of complete intellectual submission on the part of Catholics will prove the strongest bulwark against the pressure of science.

Which of these two methods is the more

the pressure of science. Which of these two methods is the more loyal and efficient? That Father Pardow's is the more generally approved is certain. That it is intrinsically the better seems to me to be equally true. It may be that my preference is due to my having enjoyed what I shall ever call the blessing of a Jesuit education. Still, even without this educational bias. I think I should yet prefer the conduct of Shem and Japhet to that of Cham when their father was surprised by human weakness. The reverential reticence and judicious discretion of Father Pardow are truer loyalty and better policy than the reckless abandon of Mr. Philip Lane. As to the questions of your correspondent, Mr. D. F. Claverhouse, the first two have been answered in your Sunday paper. The remaining three may be answered by any Catholic familiar with theological teaching and the current practice of Rome:

(1.) "If the Holy Inquisition did make or

Rome:

(1.) "If the Holy Inquisition did make, or if it had made, these statements (the falseness of the heliocentric theory) would good Catholics be bound to accept them?" Certainly

ness of the heliocentric theory] would good Catholics be bound to accept them?" Certainly

(2.) "Would good Catholic professors in touching on these points be obliged to teach the statements of the Inquisition to be true, no matter what these professors personally believed?" Undoubtedly, they would.

(3.) "What ought a good Catholic to do, today, if the Inquisition or the Index were to issue a declaration which he had good reasons for believing to be false?" He ought to get rid of his personal belief as quickly as possible and adopt the belief of the Congregations.

These questions need not be hypothetical. There is an actual case in point: A few years ago most Catholic Biblical scholars of eminence denied the authenticity of the Scriptural text concerning the Three Heavenly Witnesses. In 1897, the Congregations, of which the distinguished Jesuit the late Cardinal Mazella was the leading spirit, forbade any one to impuse the authenticity of the text. Since that time no Catholic professor dares to assert a contrary opinion. Of course, the first school that I referred to—whose numbers unfortunately are rapidly growing in the countries where Catholic traditions have but little hold—would reply to the foregoing questions in a contrary sense. It is the glory of the Jesuits that they stand as the most uncompromising opponents of all attempts to break with traditions that come down to us consecrated with the holy halo of the past.

Three Good Questions.

Three Good Questions TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I find the fol-lowing society items in a Kentucky paper: "About sixty-five guesta enjoyed Mrs. E. S. Jouett's flinch party Tuesday." "Mrs. D. T. Matlack entertained the Flinch Club Tuesday afternoon."
"Miss Flizabeth Robinson gave a beautiful flinch

party yesterday afternoon."

I would like to ask what the dickens is "Flinch"?
I thought Kentuckians were never known to Noticing in THE SUN recently that some married woman was the "bridesmald" at a widow's wed-ding, may I inquire if there is such a word in the

society language as "bridesmatron"! If not, Is the Metropolitan Street Railway Company getting to feel the need of funds that it is comp ting to feel the need of funds that it is compelled to rent the back side of its transfer tickets for advertising purposes? Why don't some, or all, of the churches rent space on their pulpit fronts and side walls? It is all right and business for the advertiser to get in wherever he can—he wouldn't be an enterprising advertiser if he let any opportunity escape; but there ought to be a few places into which even the most enterprising could not get.

NEW YORK, April 21.

A. B. C.

Advertising in Excelsis. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: There is some thing new under the sun after all. May I have the satisfaction of making it

thing new unear the sun atter all. May I have the antisfaction of making it known to your readers?

In the Syracuse Post Standard of to-day, and at the head of a quarter-page advertisement, there are printed a few bars from the "Hallelujah Chorus in "The Messiah." in "The Messian."

In the judgment of the firm nothing less than
this will adequately express the joy with which we
ought to greet the announcement that they are now
selling shirt waists and pongees at merely nominal prices.

The next time they have a sale of ladies' underwear, and wish to impress upon the public the enormous sacrifices they are making, it would be good business, from the grocer's back, parior point of view, to place at the head of their advertisement a picture of the Crucinzion.

Linion Springs, N. Y., April 20.

BIGGEST MAN IN THE WORLD. Feeder Machow, the Russian Seven Feet Nine.

From the Chicago Tribune. Of all the giants that have appeared before the public within the last thirty or forty years one can be compared with the imp in Berlin, Germany. This giant, whose name is Feodor Machow, has been exhibited by the Anthropological Society of Berlin, where careful measurements, which have resulted in establishing the truth of his claim of being the largest human being on the face of the

Prof. Felix von Luschan, the famous ethnographical student, who conducted the examination, submitted the following written statement to the head of the institution: I have carefully examined and measure from an anthropological standpoint Feeder Machow of Kustjaky, Russia, who is now about 22 years of age. He is 7 feet 9 inches in height and can therefore be classed with the largest giants that have ever lived. He by at least a head, and is in many respects

exceeds in height all the known living giants by at least a head, and is in many respects of great scientific interest."

As a matter of fact, all the giants who have been exhibited in Europe up to the present time were from 4.7 to 5.9 inches shorter than Machow. Their height was between 6 feet 10 inches and 7 feet 5 inches, according to documents placed with the Anthropological Society by the late Prof. Virchow. The showmen, however, always exaggerated the height in advertisements.

Feodor Machow comes from an old Russian family, whose ancestors are said to have emigrated to Russia from the south, probably from Syria. His parents, as well as his two brothers and one sister, are all of normal size. His grandfather was large, but in no sense a giant. It is said, however, that in earlier generations of the family large specimens occurred. Viewing this case from the standpoint of the theory that mental and physical traits are inherited, it would seem that the theory is strengthened to a certain extent, especially in regard to bodily stature.

The boots worn by Machow, which scarcely reach to his knees, reach an ordinary person almost up to the waist, and a twelve-year-old boy could easily find room inside of one of them. The ring which adorns the index finger of Machow's right hand is so large that a half dollar can easily be passed through it. A steel spring mattress of extra size and strong iron frame. This promising youth eats at each meal at least three pounds of meat and a proportionate quantity of potatoes, vegetables and bread, with a relishing appetite. It is at the cost of much trouble and still greater expense that the society entertains him.

The Odell Procession in St. Louis.

From the Albany Argus.

None of the publications thus far made has done justice to Governor Odell's \$50,000 trip to the St. Louis Exposition, to be begun on Monday next.

The impression has been conveyed that it will be a stately—magnificent—out of sight, but these are but poor adjectives, not equal to the occasion. It will be the Real Thing. Genuine gilt lace will giltter; genuine champagne, provided without stint by the taxpayers of a grateful State, will flow; genuine enthusiasm will be provided by carefully selected "rooters" and press correspondents; everything will be genuine, from the moment the genuine \$50,000 trip begins until it ends in a blaze of genuine glory.

The Governor will progress in three genuine special trains, with genuine Pullman chair cars, dining cars and sleeping cars. Object will be no money. Swift and powerful locomotives will provide genuine speed, and genuine screens will keep the dust and cinders out of the eyes of the entourage. Upon arriving at St. Louis, a genuine street parade will positively be made, with no postponement on account of the weather, in which the following unaccount of the weather, in which the following heard-of and heretofore unparalleled display

positively be made:
 Cordon of St. Louis Police.
 Citizens' Brass Band of Newburgh, N. Y.
Gen. Nelson H. Henry and Three Genuine Mascots.
Military Baggage Wagon, containing 1,000 yards of
Genuine Glit Lace.
 Eighth Separate Company of Rochester.
 Port Jervis Brass Band.
H. H. Bender, Piscal Supervisor of Charities.
Representatives of Charitable and Philanthrepio
Societies, Led in Chains.
 Tenth Separate Company of New York.
 Major-Gen. Roe and Sixteen Minor Generals.
 Convoy of Canal Rats.
Two Untaxed Citizens, the Last Survivors of their
kind in New York State.
Ellicottville Pife and Drum Corps of Ellicottville,
N. Y.
Thirteenth Separate Company of Jamestown.

Thirteenth Separate Company of Jamestown.
The Mayor of St. Louis, bowing left and right the populace.
Unindicted St. Louis Officials, if any.
Comparative Exhibit of Newburgh and St. Louis

Comparative Enhibit of Newburgh and St. Louis Groceries.

Binghamton Brass Band.

Twentieth Separate Company of Binghamton, N. Y. Thirteenth Separate Company of Elmira, N. Y. The Odell Presidential Boom, under cover.

Three Newburgh Citizens Who Hold No State Office will positively appear.

Niagara Falls International Brass Band.

Forty-second Separate Company of Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Porty-sighth Separate Company of Osware. Forty-eighth Separate Company of Oswego,
N. Y.
Private Detectives,
Governor, Odelly bowing rights and left to the

populace.
Buffalo Brass Band.
Sizty-fifth Regiment.
Sizty-fifth Regiment.
Greater New York Brass Band.
ndred and Fifty Mounted Men if
York city.
Tenth Battalion of Albany.
Middletown Brass Band. Middletown Brass Band.

Naval Militia from First and Second Naval Battalions, New York and Brooklyn.

Floral Design, representing Governor Odell in the act of telling the marines that he has

abolished taxation.
Owego, N. Y., Brass Band.
Corporal's Guard.
Adjutant Thomas C. Platt, in command of

Rear Guard. The Strike at Lord Penrhyn's Quarries. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have always ally, he wouldn't be in much need of a cyclop

aintained that if a man were only to read THE Sun sooner or later, as I to-day got what I've lon been looking for, and that is some mention of the strike in the Penrhyn quarry. As I am a native strike in the Pearhyn quarry. As I am a native of Bethesda, it was interesting to me, and I was surprised to read such an accurate narrative of the dispute. My object in writing this is to explain some small things.

I haven't much love for either Lord Penrhyn or the men, as I was barred from being employed there by an unwritten law of the men that no boy should be taken in unless his father worked there. My father being a tradesman, I couldn't get in, and that rankles in me yet, although it was a lucky thing in the end. The way they are divided into different sects is surprising. The Presbyterians are in the majority there, and it was the members of this denomination that held the most important positions in the quarry.

there, and it was the members of this denomination that held the most important positions in the quarry, such as managers and foremen, and it was members of the same acct who had always the best bargains; they had always places where they could get good slates with the least labor. It was those, too, who always were elected on this committee. Although members of the Established Church and the Methodists, who always went together, were always Conservativea as was Lord Penrhyn, they didn't have much show in the quarry, and they are the ones who went back to work.

About those contractors. They are skilled laborary, they me men that came to the agreements. have much show in the quarry, and they are the ones who went back to work.

About those contractors. They are skilled laborers; they are men that came to the quarry from other districts—farmers mostly; they take a big piece to clear away where there ian't much good slate and they have a lot of men working for them, and if they get good slates they give a lob to the quarrymen to dress them for the markets, and the contractors pay them, and of course she contractor wants to make as much as he san on his contract, and here is where the trouble comes in; the slatemakers have to work under these laborers, old farmers; it was after almost killing one of these contractors that the present strike started. Unionism didn't play such an important part in beginning the trouble, but was a good cry in collecting money toward the strike in other parts of the country.

money toward the strike in other parts of the country.

Another thing, the present Lord Penrhyn before he took charge of the quarry had been defeated by a big majority when he was running for the House of Commans, and it wasn't long after he took charge when some of these Presbyterian managers had to resign, and then the Presbyterians began to lose their pull, as we say in this country.

Long Island City, April 21.

A Welshman.

On Probation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: Here is a list of recent applicants for life insurance taken from the records of the largest company in the world: Thomas Careless, Samuel Rathouse, Edward Blush, Ben Waffe, Johnny Bearup, August Good-child, Tommy Memory, Braxt You, John Half-penny, Frily Jiggets, Napoleon Faradise, Care Heavenrich, Henry Swindler, Hattle Dollar, Chester loux, Albert Rainbow, Peter Ditto, George Warboy, Louis Devilbess, J. Wood Tocdwine, Alexis Mustard, Small Matter. SUN READER. NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB. April 22.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The time is coming when authors will have to organize themselves into a trade union, if they are to hold their own with their employers—I mean the publishers In these days of tremendous returns and consolilations the fate of the poor hack writer is be

dations the fate of the poor hack writer is becoming harder and harder.

To be specific. As a writer I am in constant demand. I have no trouble getting my stuff accepted. But I do have trouble getting paid for it. Publishers who used to pay on acceptance, now pay when they get good and ready. With rent to pay and moutas to feed, I have to wait from week to week for my money. The more public evidences of the prosperity and great undertakings of the publishers, the more derelict they are in payment to the writers they employ. It seems time to call a halt.

A. R. B.

THANKS FROM GUATEMALA.

ident Estrada Acknowledges Services of Minister Combs in Averting War. WASHINGTON, April 22.-Partly through the good offices of Leslie Combs, the new United States Minister to Guatemala, war was recently averted between that country and the rest of Central America. President Estrada of Guatemals has given cordial acknowledgment of the services of Mr. Combs in a letter of which the State Department has been furnished with copy. In the letter President Estrada said:

copy. In the letter President Estrada said:

"There is no doubt whatever that the good offices as exercised by your Excellency on this occasion had a great influence toward reëstablishing peace between us, and if I have the satisfaction of thus recognizing it, there also remains the satisfaction of tendering to you, in the name of Guatemala and her Government, my most heartfelt thanks for your work."

President Estrada says also that what was done by Mr. Combs "possesses for me the double merit of being at the same time the best interpretation of the practicable sentiments of congeniality with which, as ever, we are favored by the noble American nation."

In his response Mr. Combs said: "Anything its (the United States) diplomatic representative may accomplish in conserving reaccont prometing reaccontents."

thing its (the United States) diplomatic representative may accomplish in conserving peace or promoting good feeling among the sister republics of Central America will be regarded with satisfaction by the United States of America."

Foreign Trade Opportunities.

American agricultural implements are n demand in south Germany, says Consul H. W. Harris of Mannheim. The lighter construction and better shape of American ools are conceded-potato planters and diggers are particularly wanted.

American novelties and kitchen utensile are well liked and in good demand, says Consul Edward H. Ozmun of Stuttgart. At present they are bought chiefly in Hamburg. American thread and silks can also be sold there. American shoes can be sold, but the market is neglected.

A concession has been granted for a new traction railroad in Honduras, reports Consul Alfred K. Moe of Tegucigalpa. Electrical apparatus is to be used. Mr. Daniel the United States to make the purchases.

Fortin, the concessionary, is about to visit Sawn pine lumber is always in demand n Madagascar. The hardwoods of the country are too costly for general use, says Consul William H. Hunt of Tamatave.

Bleached cloth is also in demand. Large steel castings and forgings are wanted in Birmingham, England, says Consul Marshal Halstead. Shelf hardware, carpenters' tools, foodstuffs, dry goods, soaps, men's furnishings, lamp goods, stationery, pianos, musical instruments, and house fittings are wanted

in the island of Malta, says Consul John H.

Grout of Valletta. Bicycles of American make are in demand. save Consul Henry B. Miller of Newchwang

American flour is advancing in price in Siberia, says Commercial Agent R. T. Greener. It leads all flours at Vladivostok. Iron is needed for the new warehouses in Barcelona, says Consul-General J. G. Lay of Barcelona. Copper sulphates to the extent of 1,000 tons can be sold in Greece, says Consul F. W. Jackson of Patras, Greece American automobiles can be sold in Switzerland, says Consul Horace Lee Washington of Geneva. American wringing ma-chines, meat choppers, hair clippers, typewriters, gramophones, safety razors, car-penters' and locksmiths' tools, galvanized iron spoons (in large demand), machinery and parts, imitation jewels and chains, sticky fly-paper, fancy lampshade paper, machine tools, cotton waste, hunting rifles, hydraulic lifts, rubber shoes (light weight, low), hardware of all kinds, agricultural machinery, and auto-mobiles for heavy loads, says Vice-Consul Hernanda DeSoto of Warsaw, Russian

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Poland. Silver and plated ware is in heavy demand in Spain (only one factory for such goods there), says Consul R. M. Bartleman of Valencia. There is a patriotic prajudice against German goods; great interest shown in American goods.

American machinery for cleaning and preparing corn, tapicca, beans, and pea-nute is wanted in South Africa, says Conular Agent W. D. Gordon of Johannes Rice, wheat flour, lard, leaf and chewing tobacco, beef in barrels, pork, corn and butter are the American pro

wanted in Costa Rica.

American steel castings of high permeability for electrical works are wanted in Ireland, says Consul William W. Touvelle

An Important American Shakespeare.

To-day, the anniversary of Shakespeare's birth, has been fitly selected by Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co. for launching their new edition of his work, "The Elizabethan Shakespeare," edited by Mark Harvey Liddell, lately professor of English at the University of Texas. The first volume, containing "The Tragedie of Macbeth" from the folio of 1623, is one of the handsomest books that the De Vinne Press has yet turned out. Mr. De Vinne himself calls it "An exhibit of our best workmanship-one of the few books in which I can show types of my own design as well as fair composition and

Prof. Liddell goes back to the original text, with only slight typographical variations. He joins to it an elaborate commentary, embodying the latest results of modern scholarship in the study of Shakespeare and of the English language. He supplies literary appreciations to nearly every scene. The notes are very full and are arranged on the margin on three sides of the text, in imitation of the books of the period. This arrangement is not the most convenient, perhaps, for the reading of the text, but it provides the printer with the opportunity for displaying marvellous ingenuity in keeping notes of many kinds so distinct that they can be easily referred to, as the clear differences in type catch the eye at once. There are an introduction and an index. The volume makes a convenient small quarto of about 250 pages.

Eight Great Secrets of Success.

From the London (Ky.) Echo.

A certain fellow who answered advertise in cheap story papers has had some interesting experiences. Helearned that by sending \$i\$ to a Yankee he could get a cure for drunkenness. And he did. It was to "take the pledge and keep it."

Then he sent fifty two-cent stamps to find out how to raise turmps successfully. He found out—"Just take hold of the tops and pull." Being young, he wished to marry, and sent thirty-four one-cent stamps to a Chicago firm for informa-tion as to how to make an impression. When the

tion as to how to make an impression. answer came it read, "Sit down on a pan of gough."
It was a little rough, but he was a patient man, and thought he would yet succeed. Next advertisement he answered read, "How to double your money in six months." He was told to convert his money into bills, fold them and he

Next he sent for twelve useful household articles and he got a package of needles.

He was slow to learn, so he sent \$1 to find out "bow to get rich." "Work like the devil and never spend But his brother wrote to find out how to write

without pen or ink. He was told to use a lead was told on a postal card, "Fish for suckers, as we

Crawford-In what way does Newrich chew he

Crabshaw-He has named his daughters after